

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

SOURCE:

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1. Prior to mid-November 1952 the Chinese Communist Revolutionary Military Council issued a circular order to meteorological bureaus of the major military areas instructing these bureaus to adopt the forecasting method developed by YANG Chien-ch'u (2799/7002/0443), deputy director of the Central Observatory in Peiping. This method involved the consolidation of reports on meteorological conditions from scattered points in China.
2. The Meteorological Bureau of the Revolutionary Military Council, the Central Observatory of Peiping, and the Observatory of Tsuchinshan (N 32-04, E 118-51) experimented with the method for about one year with the following results:
 - a. In the forecasting of weather changes for a 24-hour period, the forecast was 80 to 90 percent accurate.
 - b. In the forecasting of weather changes for a three to ten-day period, the forecast was 65 to 75 percent accurate.
 - c. In the forecasting of weather changes, including temperature, rainfall, and typhoon, for a period of from one month to one year, the forecast was 55 to 65 percent accurate.
3. In mid-November the collection of data and the preparation of reports on meteorological forecasting was being done jointly by the three units. The Central Observatory in Peiping, however, was the sole publisher of these reports.
4. The method developed by YANG Chien-ch'u came about as a remedy for the inability of meteorological bureaus of the major military areas to conduct independent forecasting operations because of a shortage of personnel.

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and apparatus. The meteorological bureaus of the major military areas were to submit a report at the end of November 1952 on the extent of adoption and use of the method.

1. [REDACTED] Comment. For additional information concerning Chinese Communist military meteorological organizations, [REDACTED]

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